

Cape Girardeau Democrat.

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LOOKING WEST.

Some New Railroad Possibilities.

The Relations Between the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Fort Smith and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroads are Becoming Friendly.

Evidently the relations between the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Ft. Smith Railway and the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis are becoming friendlier than they have been in the past. We would not wonder if within a very short time these two roads, which are natural allies, would pull together for eastern business. We note that a large amount of lumber business from Current river points is coming through this way and finding market in central and eastern states. The value of the Cape Girardeau crossing to the great Nettleton System must certainly become apparent to its general officers. Nothing, in our opinion is of more vital importance to this city than that intimate relations should be established between the Cape Girardeau road and the Kansas City lines. In our judgment it is a delusion to suppose that any good can result to this city by a more intimate relation with the Cotton Belt and Iron Mountain, because those lines naturally will aim to carry everything to St. Louis. But if the Cape Girardeau railroad and the Kansas City lines could be combined Cape Girardeau would become a railroad center of great importance north of the Ohio river and offer to the Chicago and Vanderbilt lines a convenient and easy inlet into Southern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, a territory that is destined within a very short time to great development. Something is certainly being done looking in this direction, because we note that General Manager McCarty has just returned from Kansas City where he spent several days, and in general he seems to be gazing westward in a thoughtful manner.

Vest's "Warning" to the "Gold Bugs."

Senator Vest's assertion that "if any attempt to commit the Democratic National Convention to a single gold standard succeeds it will split the party and cause the nomination of a free silver ticket" is intended as a warning to the "gold bugs" to go slow. A split in the Democratic party would give the Republicans majorities in 1896 which would make those of 1894 look insignificant. The Republican lead of 3000 in Missouri last year would be followed by one of 50,000 or 60,000 next year. As the Republicans had a margin of 137,000 in Ohio, 156,000 in New York and 241,000 in Pennsylvania in 1894, it would not be easy to put the estimate of their majority in 1896 too high.

But the Senator's ultimatum is not quite as formidable as it seems. The National Convention will not declare for the "single gold standard" in any direct and positive sense. Nobody ever either feared or hoped it would do this. It will not say openly and squarely that free coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio by the United States independently would be a financial iniquity, and that those favoring it ought to be either disfranchised or condemned to join the Populist party. The men who draw up the platform will believe this, but they will not say it. The platform will straddle the silver question, as those of 1888 and 1892 did, and the nominee, like the nominee of those years, if elected, will ostracise every silver man and will veto every silver bill he gets his hand on.

The boasts and threats of the silverites have lost all their impressiveness by repetition. They were heard on the eve of the campaigns of 1888 and 1892. The Conventions of those years disregarded them as that of 1896 will. It is hard to recognize in the meek and nerveless Kentucky candidates for Governor and Senator the truculent and vociferous Hardin and Blackburn of three or four weeks ago. A word from headquarters has produced the transformation. In 1896 the Democratic silverites of the country at large will also have to accept the "logic of the situation." As adherents of a lost cause they may arouse some commiseration, but they are seriously deluded if they imagine that this feeling will be transmuted into concessions in the platform or the ticket.—Globe-Democrat.

Rose Cold.

Hay Fever and Summer Colds are promptly prevented or cured by Dr. Humphreys' Specific "71." For sale by all druggists.

Rainy Day Work.

Look into my note book and see what I have set down for the boys to do during lowly weather and in odd spells, when the chief operations of the farm can not be regularly carried on. Much of the pasture is occupied with thistles, rag weeds, scrubby bushes, worthless trees and loose stones. All these things may be removed profitably and plaster or ashes sown. In many places tender, tempting herbage will sprout where nothing grew before. If storms prevail, muster every hand to a bee for cleaning the barns, carriage house and sheds, and preparing the stables for winter occupancy. Sweep down all the dust and cobwebs, take out the window sashes, wash every part clean, and after it has dried put in new glass and putty where ever it is needed. Then paint each sash carefully, and you will be surprised to see how much more light a single pane will admit. Don't forget the granary. Let every bin and every corner be swept and dusted, removing every vestige of old or spoiled feed that is likely to contaminate the remainder. Grind the axes and file the saws, clean the harness and repair it where breaks have occurred or threaten; oil it, and if the hooks for hanging it up properly are broken, put up new ones. A little care will often make a great difference in the lasting value of harness.

Every implement and tool that is to be laid by until spring should be cleaned, wiped dry and covered with oil. Take apart the horse rake and other light and bulky things and hang them up, or put them in an upper story, or on a scaffold. Don't be satisfied to leave the stable and doors full of cracks that will, by and by, let in the cold. If the floor is a wooden one test it with a bar in every part to see that it has not become rotten and weak, and liable to let the leg of some animal be caught and perhaps broken. It is a good time to dig and dry a big lot of muck to keep these stables dry and sweet all winter, and vastly increase the manure pile and farm's fertility. It is not best to draw this muck long distances before it has dried, but when sun and wind have reduced it to a powder one team can haul a large quantity. Its own fertilizing value is not great in most instances, but as a vehicle for carrying the riches of stable liquids it has no equal for cheapness and effectiveness. Have the boys look through the cellars, carrying out fruits and vegetables that have begun to rot, setting traps for rats that show a disposition to make their winter retreat and examining the hives of bees frequently to see that they are not infested by mice.—Hollister Sage.

A Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

Westminster, Cal., March 21, 1894.—Some time ago, on awakening one morning, I found that I had rheumatism in my knee so badly that, as I remarked to my wife, it would be impossible for me to attend to my business that day. Remembering that I had some of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in my store I sent for a bottle, and rubbed the afflicted parts thoroughly with it, according to directions, and within an hour I was completely relieved. One application had done the business. It is the best liniment on the market, and I sell it under a positive guarantee. R. T. Harris. For sale by I. Ben Miller.

There Will be Lots of Bids.

The asking for bids for the new St. Charles Hotel will not be confined to this city. We understand that J. B. Legg, the St. Louis Architect, has been instructed to ask for bids in St. Louis and there will likely be a large number of bids handed in. A local contractor says that St. Louis contractors will likely get the job. But says he, "the building will not be completed this year no matter who gets the contract." The job is a big one and it will require at least six months time to complete it.

A Merry-Go-Round.

"I wonder," said Mr. Dolan, "is it true that whiskey'll cure a snake bite?" "Av course it's true," replied his companion. "An' there's no doubt at all about whiskey making a mon see snakes." "Devil a bit!" "Begob, thin!" "Phwat's the matter wid yez?" "O'f're discovered perpetual motion!"—Washington Star.

Will Continue to Run.

Tony Gockel will continue to run his hack between Cape Girardeau and Jackson. His hack will leave this city every morning, Sunday excepted, at 8:30, and returning leave Jackson at 3 o'clock in the evening July 23-1m

MAYOR ARRESTED.

Sedalia's Street War Takes on a Live-lier Phase.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 17.—Several days ago an injunction was issued forbidding the paving of a street in this city, and stipulating the City Council should not let the contract. The Council, however, let the contract last night. Warrants have been issued for Mayor P. D. Hastain and Councilmen T. P. Berry, George Deekman and J. H. Mertz, and they were arrested for contempt of court. Three other Councilmen will be arrested when found.

Sambo's Close Call.

It was a Tennessee Methodist class leader who had before him a six months' probationer, whom he was questioning for admission to all the privileges of the church.

"Well, Sambo," said the class leader, "I hope you are prepared to live a Christian life in accordance with your profession. Have you stolen chickens during the last six months?"

"No, sah. I done stole no chickens."

"Have you stolen any turkeys or pigs?"

Sambo looked grieved.

"No, sah?"

"I am very glad to hear this good report," continued the class leader, "and I trust you will continue to live an honest Christian life."

After church Sambo hurried home with his wife, who had overheard the catechizing. When they were fairly out of everybody's hearing he drew a long breath of relief and turned a self-approving glance to his better half.

"Golly," he said, in a half cautious whisper, "ef he'd er said ducks I'd be'n a lost niggah, suah!"—Boston Budget.

A Hint to Farmers.

A correspondent to the London "Times" suggests, in view of the great depression in both agricultural and textile industries, that silk culture should be resuscitated in England. It is an industry, he says, which might be reintroduced without a great capital expenditure, the main expense being the planting of mulberry trees. As glass houses can now be had at so small a cost, forcing might be had recourse to during the inception of the industry, and the young trees might, moreover, be grown continuously night and day by the help of the electric light, especially where water power is available. This expedient could clear up an interesting point. The late Sir W. Siemens demonstrated that a tree grown without anyrest, while being stunted, became more vigorous, having a thicker stem and leaves of darker green, than a tree grown with the natural alternations of light and darkness. It is stated that in 1694 the Huguenots had in Canterbury alone a thousand silk looms, giving employment to some 3000 men, and all the raw material was cultivated in the neighborhood of London. Many parts of this country, where the climate is temperate and equable, would be specially suited for this culture.

On Morals.

The moral status of the bicycle has come to be a prolific source of discussion among those who appear to think the settlement of the question to be within their jurisdiction. While there is a divided sentiment emanating from the pulpit the preponderant sentiment appears to be in favor of the wheel, and those opposing it cannot entirely eliminate from their utterances something akin to cynicism, or that mental bias so closely akin that scientists trace to dyspepsia. A number of Eastern ministers fully accredited with orthodoxy, think that the bicycle will prove a means to health and that degree of grace which comes from a closer communion with the charms and the grandeur of nature.—Detroit Free Press.

Did Not Talk Politics.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Lamont said to-day that he did not talk politics and did not see any politicians during his Western tour.

"I was not hunting ghosts," he said, "though I am told some were about. My trip was a purely business one, and I had neither inclination nor opportunity to meddle in politics. About the only people I saw were the military and railroad people."

"You observed the condition of the country through which you passed?" "Yes, enough to see that it appeared prosperous and promising."

WHEN DEATH IS NEAR.

Sensations We Shall Probably Experience Sooner or Later.

Preston King, in the May number of the Medical Magazine, gives a very interesting account of a personal experience of pneumonia, in the course of which he tells how he felt when death seemed near:

"When we are well we think with a dread of death * * * But when illness comes, and the end is very near, then all that dread seems gone; and though perfect consciousness remains, there is no fear of death; none of that chill dread we used to know; merely a peaceful, tired feeling; we long for rest; we only want sleep. We are sorry to be leaving those we love; not for any selfish reasons but because we know that they will miss us, and will grieve when we are gone; for ourselves we do not mind; we only want rest."

"There was no fear, I only wanted rest; and that rest I surely soon should find in the high black wall of mist I seemed to see before me, toward which I was slowly drifting and which was also coming on to meet me, and soon I thought it would envelop me and wrap me around, and all be dark. That wall came very near; and then I seemed to think: 'My doctors have not told me I am dying!' and so I turned my head away and slept; and when I woke the wall had vanished, and the worst was past."

At one period of his illness Dr. Preston King could not sleep and spent a night of nameless horror. His brain was in a wild whirl, his room full of shadowy forms jeering and jibing at him. Again: "At one time my room became a vast and low-roofed church; and from the far-off chancel and through the dimly lighted aisle I saw my nurse approaching. I could see the Gothic arches and the painted windows, and the urns and monuments to those long dead; and to my fancy it seemed that this old church reached far away behind me, where I could not see, but still I knew that it was there, for I could smell the damp, sepulchral air, and feel the chilling wind that blew among the tombs." Referring to the period of convalescence, Dr. Preston King says it was almost worth being ill for the pleasure of getting well again.

An Old War Record of the Missouri Confederacy.

Headquarters First Military District, Missouri State Guard Camp Benton, Mo., Aug 24, 1861, 7 a. m.—Brigadier General B. F. Cheatham, Confederate States Army, Commanding Troops, New Madrid, Mo.: Dear General—Yours of yesterday was received at midnight. I am satisfied that the information which has caused the trouble is false, but I am also satisfied that if we are delayed much longer we might as well "give up the ship," for the hordes of the North will soon be poured into Missouri, and the spirit of liberty that has been enlivened by our success, will be crushed out by overwhelming masses, and the morale and prestige which we now have over them will be lost. I know that the first duty of a soldier is to obey orders, but I will be very loath to turn back again, and if we have to be deserted by our Southern friends I will remain and fight them, if it needs be, solitary and alone. Every hour that has been lost, occasioned by the retreat ordered by general Polk, will cost us a hundred lives. I could have taken Cape Girardeau and closed the navigation of the Mississippi four days ago without losing a man. Now it is doubtful if we can take it at all as they have found out our strength, or rather my weakness. The position I now have I cannot hold much longer. I must either make a demonstration which will make the enemy wait for me, or I must get further out of danger. I hope to hear fully from you by return courier. Yours most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMSON
Brigadier General Commanding.

For Six Cents

We will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work; 100 pages, colored plates from life. The most valuable adviser ever published. To any address on receipt of three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

A Pioneer's Recommendation.

Mr. J. W. Venable, of Downey, a pioneer of Los Angeles County, Cal., says: "Whenever I am troubled with a pain in the stomach or with diarrhoea I use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it for many years, know it to be a reliable remedy, and recommend it to every one." For sale by I. B. Miller, druggist.

NO. 3 RED WHEAT.

New Rule for Grading Established by the Warehouse Commissioners.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 16.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to-day established a new rule regarding the grading of No. 3 red wheat.

No. 3 red, under the new rule, must be sound, reasonably cleaned, red or red and white mixed winter wheat, below No. 2 red weighing not less than fifty-six pounds to the measured bushel. Fifty-seven pounds were required for a bushel under the former rule.

The Board heard the case of citizens of Boonville against the Boonville Bridge Co., on alleged excessive passenger and freight rates. It is alleged that each passenger is required to pay 25 cents for passage and a charge of from \$3 to \$16 per car of freight is made. A decision will be rendered this afternoon.

Important to Parties Wishing Fire Insurance.

The recent session of the Legislature passed a mutual insurance law for towns, House Bill 508, the same having been approved by the Governor, is the Missouri Town, Mutual Fire, Lightning and Tornado Insurance Company of Rockport, Mo. This law allows this company after securing \$400,000 subscription to do business in any part of the State. The \$400,000 will soon be subscribed. This company takes no extra hazardous risks; will take no mercantile risks in frame buildings—only insures goods for one year; takes no risks for over \$2000 in one policy. Rates on one year's insurance 50 per cent. cost of present Board rate; on three years 33 1/3 per cent.; on five years 20 per cent. of the premium and note for the balance.

I have the agency for this company and will call on the people of Cape Girardeau. A. J. D. BURFORD.

The Increased Assessment.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 16.—The State Board of Equalization for the assessment of railroad, bridge and telegraph property has completed its labors and has adjourned until such time as State Auditor Selbert can have the multitude of intricate calculations made and the values apportioned to the several municipalities in proportion to the number of miles of railroad and telegraph wires in each. This will occupy the full time of the State Auditor's clerical force for something like a month, and no absolutely correct statement of results can be made until it is done. It is estimated that the increase in valuation over the assessment of 1894 will be \$4,262,772.

The total valuation of railroad, bridge and telegraph property in the State as assessed by the board in 1894 was \$70,293,736, so that the total assessment for this year will be in round numbers \$75,000,000.

Murder of Z. T. Pierce.

MARBLE HILL, Mo., July 16.—In the extreme southern portion of this county the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict to the effect that Z. T. Pierce's death was the result of a gunshot fired by Sanford Harris, who, together with Mrs. Pierce and Robert Harris, her father, as accessories, are under arrest and will have their preliminary examination next Wednesday before Squire West.

Another Steamboat Change.

It is reported that another change has been agreed upon by two big packet companies. The report is that the Eagle Packet Company and the Anchor Line Company have exchanged places. The Anchor Line Company withdrawing its packet from the Grand Tower run and the Eagle Packet Company taking its boats out of the Memphis trade.

Where the Chicken Got It.

She was a fat old lady and looked hot and flustered as she alighted from a Main street car at the corner of Niagara. She held a transfer check and stood between the rails looking about rather helplessly. Spying a newsboy, she said, "Sonny, where'll I get this car?" and held the check toward him. The boy glanced down the street and then at the woman and replied, "Well, if you stan' on de track where yer is fer 'bout a minnit I t'ink yer'll git it in de neck."—Buffalo Enquirer.

Eastern Cleaning and Dyeing Works.

Gents' and ladies' garments cleaned and dyed. Wool, silk and satin. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Office with Mr. Frederick Ruessler, merchant tailor, Cape Girardeau, Mo. June 17-1m

Increase of Paresis.

During the past year the asylums of Scotland received 150 new cases; those of England, 1460, and those of Ireland, 25. The asylum statistics of this country show an even greater number.

In a single asylum of this State, for example, that at Ogdensburg, there were, among the 659 admissions, 31 cases of general paresis. This would make the proportion of general paresis over 5 per cent.

Among the seven State asylums, to which 1942 patients were admitted in 1890, there were 63 cases of general paresis, or a little over 3 per cent. If 4 per cent be the general ratio for this disease in the State of New York, then the total number of paresis among the 16,000 insane would be about 640. As a matter of fact, the number is much greater, because the proportion of this disease is larger in New York and Kings County asylums than in those of the State at large. But even if there were but 4000 cases of general paresis among the 100,000 insane of this country, it would be an extraordinary evidence of the development of a disease which in the last century was certainly not known, even if it did exist.

Southern Illinois Hospital Contracts.

ANNA, ILL., July 17.—The trustees have finally closed the contracts for the rebuilding of the burned structures of the Illinois Southern Hospital for the insane here. Anderson Bros., of St. Louis, to whom the contract was first awarded, were turned down on Gov. Altgeld's order because they were employees of scab labor. Divers & Co., of Keokuk, Io., were the next highest bidders, but they backed out when it came to signing the contract. The job has now been let in sections. Six firms have contracts, all of Chicago—Agnew & Co., Carr & Co., Crain Elevator Company, Kroeschell Bros. Company, August Zander & Co. and the Chicago Architectural Iron Company. The contracts aggregate \$147,696. Only skilled workmen who are members of labor unions can be employed.

The Harvest-Outlook.

The government crop-report, issued on the 10th inst., has come out of the fire of criticism with commendation. This may be because it presents an unexpectedly fine promise of a large spring-wheat crop and of an unprecedentedly bountiful corn-harvest.

Winter wheat fared very badly, but the loss is considerably repaired by spring wheat, the average condition of which is 102.2, and for all wheat the average condition is 76.2—figures which indicate that the total wheat yield will be over 400,000,000 bushels, and from three-fifths to four-fifths of an average harvest. The average condition of corn is 90.3, and the acreage 107.8, as compared with the area planted in 1894. The largest corn crop ever produced in the United States was 2,000,000,000 bushels, in 1891. But if the present estimates of the Department of Agriculture prove to be correct the corn crop of 1895 will break even this record.

Pluck of Native Africans.

"He was a perfect servant to a very imperfect master," wrote an English sportsman of his negro henchman, John Thomas, who had been his right-hand man during five years' wandering in South Africa. When Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Oswell, the hunter, made their journey in search of Lake Ngami they held out the inducement to their followers that if they were successful they would not attempt to press on further. But success bred in the explorers the wish to do more, and though they were bound to stand to their agreement, they called a meeting of their servants and put the case before them. No one would be asked to accompany the two white men, who had decided to push on farther, but if any one was willing to do so they would be very glad. Those who wished to return home would be supplied for the journey. For a few minutes there was silence; then out stepped John and said: "What you eat I can eat, where you sleep I can sleep, where you go I will go; I will come with you." The effect was instantaneous. "We will all go!" was the cry. "Do you think, after that," writes Mr. Oswell, in telling of the incident, "it was much matter to us whether our brother was black or white?"—Youths Companion.

Ugly and Hateful.

I couldn't help it. Everything went wrong with me, and I thought I hadn't a friend in the world; dyspepsia caused this, and for months I couldn't eat anything, and just suffered in misery till I used Sulpher Bitters. Three bottles cured me.—D. Lewis, 22 Bowdoin street, Boston, Mass.